CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1832. [NO. 805.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has now on hand and is receiving a general assortment of

GOODS,

at the Store of the late Thomas Fuller, and requests all those wishing to supply themselves with the following articles to call and examine his stock, as he intends to sell at the lowest market price for cash or produce:—

15 Hhds. SUGAR, Porto Rico and New Orleans,
5000 lbs. green St. Jago Coffee,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
German, Blistered and Cast Steel,
192 pieces heavy Dundee and Tow Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides best sole Leather,
500 lbs. Harness Leather,
200 lbs. Skirting and Bridle Leather,
50 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
600 bushels Alum Salt,
600 bushels Cadiz do.,
126 sacks Liverpool do.,
50 kegs Nails and Brads,
10 bags Spice,
5 do. Pepper,

An assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Tools, Cotton and Wool Cards, ready made Clothes and Cloaks, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Loaf Sugar, &c.

JONES FULLER.

October 29. §4-tf.§

DEBATES,

ON the Bill for re-building the Capital at Raleigh, and on the Convention Bill,

Just received for sale, at the Book Store.

Oct. 30, 1832.

15 Dollars Reward.

ON Thursday night last, my apprentice boy, Daniel Lyneberry, absconded, in company with a journeyman Tailor, named Charles D. Vanhorn; and on the same night, my horse was stolen, or strayed. The boy is about 18 years of age, stout, and genteelly dressed. Vanhorn is a young man of fair complexion, and about the size of the boy. The horse is a sorrel, about 8 years old, a blazed face, his left hind foot white, with one small white spot on his hip, and another on the left side of his neck, about the size of a quarter of a dollar. I will give a reward of five Dollars for the horse, ten Dollars for the thief, if stolen, with sufficient proof to convict, and one cent for the boy. All persons are forewarned from harboring or trading with him, under the penalty of the law.

DUNCAN McCOLL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 30, 1832. 4tf.

Electoral Tickets.

Jackson & Barbour and Clay and Sergeant Electoral Tickets may be had in any quantity at this office, at 25 cents per hundred.

October 30.

☞ We will thank our friends in the adjoining Counties, if they will transmit us the earliest intelligence of the result of the Election.

RAW HIDES.

THE Subscribers have on hand from two to three hundred HIDES, which they will sell low for cash, or country produce. Some are large.

I. BLAKE & SON.

Oct. 30. 4-4w

BOOK STORE—REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Book Store to the new building, next door below Mr. Fuller's Store, and immediately opposite to the new Lafayette Hotel Buildings, Hay Street.

Oct. 30, 1832. E. J. HALE.

A Teacher wanted.

TO take charge of a School in the Country. Good recommendations as to qualifications, &c. &c. will be required. Apply to J. D. Beatty.

Gravelly Hill, Bladen County, Oct. 23. 3-3t

SUGAR & COFFEE.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following GOODS,

which we offer on very accommodating terms:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do.,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. ‖3-tf‖

R. C. McMASTER

(OPPOSITE THE PLANTERS' HOTEL,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he is just receiving from New York and Philadelphia, the following articles, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Produce:

100 Kegs cut & wrought Nails, Brads & Spikes,
30 bags Coffee, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
6 hhds. prime Sugar,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, Castings and Steel,
40 pieces heavy Bagging,
600 lbs. Hoop Iron; 500 do. Lead,
25 bags Shot, 20 kegs Dupont's FFF. Gunpowder,
50 set wagon Boxes, assorted,
100 lbs. best Indigo; 5 bbls. Copperas,
An assortment of Blacksmith's Tools,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Hardware and Cutlery; Dry Goods,
Patent Medicines, Logwood, Salts, Brimstone, Glue,
Spanish Brown, Red Lead,
Crockery Ware, Liverpool and coarse Salt; Molasses,
and many other articles not recollected.

October 24, 1832 3-tf.

New Books----again!

JUST received, Marshall's Life of Washington in 2 vols.; The Heidenmaur, Cooper's New Novel; Byron's Works complete in 1 vol.; Rollin's Ancient History complete in 8 vols.; Kent's Commentaries in 4 vols.; Starkie on Evidence; Millwright's Guide; Diary of a Physician, Pollock's Course of Time, a few of which are very elegant, Lady of the Lake; Paradise Lost; Smart's Cicero; Life of Newton; Hervey's Meditations; Young Man's own Book; Children of the Abbey; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Emigrant's Guide to the Mississippi, with maps; Pocket Bibles, elegant, Family do. fine and low priced; Family Testaments, various prices; Polyglott Bibles and Testaments; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Miller's Ruling Elders; Chapman's Sermons, cheap; Confession of Faith; Life of Christ; Jay's Prayers; Brown's Bible Dictionary; McDowell's Bible Questions; Zion's Songster; Village Hymns; Assembly Psalms and Hymns; Mercer's Cluster.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Simpson's Euclid; Gould's Virgil; Patterson's Cæsar; Græca Minora; Colburn's Sequel; Colburn's Algebra; Greenleaf's Grammar; Wilkin's Astronomy; American Reader; Do. Speaker; Pierpoint's Young Reader; Keys to Pike and Daboll's Asithmetics, &c. &c.

STATIONARY.

A very large supply of PAPER, say, Superb Packet Post, Pink and Yellow Hot Pressed do. Blue Laid and Vellum do. Demy and Foolscap do. Feint Lined Pen and Pocket KNIVES of superior quality, Ever-pointed Silver PENCILS, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

October 22, 1832.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832. 99-tf.

For Sale,

THREE likely young NEGRO MEN.—Apply at this Office.

September 4. 96tf.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 8. 79-tf.

For Sale,

TWO young families of NEGROES, as follows:—One Woman, twenty-two years of age, with a Boy; also, one, twenty-six years of age, with two Boys and one Girl; all very likely; in which a bargain will be given. Apply to the Printer.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1832. 3-tf

DUNCAN THOMPSON,

FACTOR AND FORWARDING AGENT,

AT his old and well known STAND, two doors north of the Market House will be happy to attend to the orders of his old friends and customers, and of such new ones as may think proper to favour him with their business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1832. ‖800-tf.‖

NORTH CAROLINA Almanac.

J. GALES & SON,

HAVE just published their North Carolina Almanac for 1833, containing besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a number of interesting, entertaining and amusing Articles. A number of errors having crept into the last Almanac, they think it due to themselves to state, that in the present edition, inaccuracies of every kind have been carefully guarded against, and as they hope with success. Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publisher's prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1832.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale by

THOMAS COCHRAN,

North East corner of Market Square.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,* for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.

ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 9th, 1832. 88-tf.

State of South Carolina.

SUMTER DISTRICT.—*IN EQUITY.*

William S. Boyd, *et al.* v. John Boyd, *et al.* Ex'rs of Margaret Sims, dec'd. } *Bill for a Legacy,* &c.

MARGARET SIMS, late of Clarendon County, in the said District and State, Widow, lately died, leaving her last Will and Testament, by which she bequeathed one half of her Negroes, subject to a legacy to the Children of her Sisters, Agness McDonald, Elizabeth Gray and Mary Butler, formerly Mary Cooper:—These persons are unknown to the Executors, and that Court has ordered the sale of the Negroes allotted to them. The Children of the said named Ladies are hereby notified, that on proving their relationship on or before the 20th February, 1833, the Court will order the balance of the proceeds of sale to be paid to them agreeable to their legal rights. The above Ladies formerly resided near Fayetteville, North Carolina. Their relations are requested to extend to them this notice, if their residence are known. By order of the Court.

JOHN B. MILLER,
Commissioner in Equity.

Sumterville, S. C., Sept. 5, 1832. 97-13t.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

Has just received a Fresh and General Supply of the following Articles, viz.

Soft Shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts,
English Walnuts,
Filberts,
Currants and Tamarinds,
Rock and Rose, Hoarhound & Ginger, Lemon & Peppermint, Barley, Sugar, and Cinnamon } *Candies.*
Liquorice Ball,
Sugar Almonds,
Peppermint Drops,
Lozenges,
Large and small Sugar Plums,
Colored and white Scotch Caraway,
Cinnamon Comfits,
Perfect Love and Peppermint } *Cordials.*
Madeira and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy, and Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin,
Lime Juice, and Essence of Peppermint,
Rose and Cologne Water,
Oil Lemon,
Oil Peppermint,
Oil Cinnamon,
Cheese,
Butter Crackers,
Jamison's Water do.
Mustard and Salt Petre,
Pepper and Alspice,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Indigo and Alum,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Scotch Barley,
Loaf Sugar and Tea, assorted,
Coffee and Brown Sugar,
Starch,
Seidlitz & Soda Powders,
Rose & transparent Soaps,
Common do.
Superior Spanish Cigars,
Lorillard Snuff,
Scotch do.
Superior Maccoboy do.
Glauber and Epsom Salts,
Bateman's Drops,
Cream Tartar,
Camphor,
Phosphorus Lights,
Tucking Combs.

DAILY EXPECTED,

FIGS, RAISINS, & PRUNES.

A General Assortment of Toys.

Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The Assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.—Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb.; retail, 40 cents.

Fayetteville, October 23. 3-3t

New York and Norfolk Packets.

(OLD LINE.)

THE Subscribers have the pleasure of offering to the public their Line of Packets complete, consisting of the

Schr. Edward Vincent, (new,)	James Hart, Master.
Empire,	Elbert Latham, do.
Portsmouth,	Robert Shinn, do.
Norfolk,	R. M. Tittle, do.
Othello,	Chas. Thatcher, do.

This Line is now composed of *first rate* copper fastened Schooners of the largest class, with extensive and well furnished Cabins for passengers, and have experienced and accommodating Masters. They will run direct between the two ports. Shippers can depend on their sailing punctually. The subscribers would take this opportunity to say that they are fully authorized to make arrangements for the business of this line, and that Campbell's Wharf is reserved for their accommodation. Any arrangements made with them will be *fully complied with by the Masters.* One of the above vessels will leave on *Monday morning* of each week from Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk, and the west side Coffee House Slip, New York.—Goods will be received and forwarded free of commissions. The subscribers feel grateful for the encouragement heretofore received, and hope by strict attention to the business, to receive the public patronage. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. ROWLAND, *Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk.*

Or DOAN, STURGIS & CO., 91, *Coffee House Slip, N. York.*

Oct. 16. 3-tf

NOTICE.

LOST between Rockfish and William L. McDiarmid's, on the 17th inst., on the Turn Pike Road leading from Fayetteville to Rockingham, a POCKET BOOK containing a number of Notes, as follows: One against Angus Brown for $10, with a credit of $5; one against Daniel Patterson for $14, with a credit of $10; one against Norman Gillis for $63 50 cts.; one against Archibald J. L. Cameron for $2 20 cts., with a credit of 50 cts.; one against John A. Johnson for $2 55 cts.; one against John Johnson for $10 with a credit of $6 40 cents.; one against Alexander McLeod for $5; one against Alexander McDiarmid and Daniel McDiarmid for $49, with credits not recollected; one against Daniel McNeill for $4 50 cts. with a credit of $1 25 cts.; one against William L. McDiarmid for $10 50 cts., all payable to David W. S. McKinnon, but no dates recollected; one against John McDiarmid for $18, payable to Angus McLean, with a credit of $10, date not recollected; two orders signed by William Cahey to David McKinnon; one against John Currie for $4 40 cts.; one against Angus McRae for $3, dates not recollected. I forewarn all persons from trading for said papers. Any person who will deliver the said Pocket Book to me or Wm. L. McDiarmid, shall receive a liberal reward.

DAVID W. S. McKINNON.

October 20, 1832. 3-3wp.

GROCERIES, For Sale.

15 HHDS. prime Muscovado Sugars,
15 do. New Orleans Sugar,
16 bbls. single and double refined Loaf Sugar,
2 boxes White Havana do.
60 bags Porto Rico, and Rio Coffee,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Sewing & Seine Twine,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia and Nutmegs,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, in 6lb catty boxes,
Imperial & Gunpowder do. in 2lb cannisters,
1200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum do.
6 casks Cheese,
N. Orleans Molasses, in hhds. and barrels,
10 Hhds. W. I. do.
75 kegs Nails,
Dupont's Powder, Shot and bar Lead,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
Epsom & Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Alum, Brimstone,
Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Red Lead, Span. Brown, Spanish White, Putty, Pearl Ash,
60 kegs White Lead,
Tin Plate and Iron Wire,
8x10 and 10x12 Window Glass,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
20 crates Crockery, assorted for the country trade.

C. T. HAIGH.

October 9, 1832. 1-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

800 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Bags prime Green *COFFEE,*
And a few Hhds. Muscovado & N. O. Sugar,
And will be sold low for cash or country produce,

By HENRY HORN.

Sept. 4. 96-tf.

To Rent,

FOR twelve months, that commodious HOUSE and LOT on Hay street, foot of Haymount, recently occupied by George McNeill, Esq. It is well calculated for a Store and Dwelling. The Lot contains about one acre. Apply to

WM. L. MILLER.

SHELTON & CALDWELL,

OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVE on hand and are receiving the following stock of

Groceries, Wines and Spirits,

And from the care taken in the selection, and the very advantageous manner they are laid in, they feel confident in saying, that a better or more select assortment has never before been offered in Charleston, and respectfully invite their old friends and the public, for a continuation of that patronage they have already so liberally received; the terms will be liberal. The following comprises the assortment:—

Sugar.

250 hds. ordinary to prime New Orleans Sugar
50 do. prime P. Rico do.
100 do. good to prime St. Croix
5 boxes lump and loaf Sugar
75 bbls single double and treble refined do.

Teas.

150 box's Hyson & young Hyson Tea, some imported in Sept., latest importation
60 do Gunpowder do
50 do Imperial do
10 cases do ea. 10 cannister do.
30 do Gunpowder do
20 do. Hyson do.

Coffee.

400 bags green Laguira Coffee
150 do Rio do
100 do St. Jago (large green)
65 do Tunis, prime
Green Cuba do. a superior article
30 bags Manilla, Java and Angestora, a superior article for families

Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine.

1000 ps. Bagging consisting of flax, hemp & tow
500 coils fine & middling quality Bale Rope, assorted
2500 lbs Bagging Twine.

Foreign Spirits.

25 pipes high flavoured Holland Gin, purchas'd from the oldest agent in the U. S., consisting of the hour glass, anchor, dragon and pine apple brands
20 pipes Cog. Brandy
10 half do do
20 qr. casks do. consisting of Rastur's, Seignett's & Dupuy's bra'ds
100 qr. casks Dupuy's brand, daily expected from Bordeaux
20 hhds. old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum
1 puncheon old Irish Whiskey 6th proof four years old.

Wines.

10 qr. casks superior old Port Wine
10 qr. do second quality
20 qr. do Madeira some 4 years imported, consisting of the Olivera and other brands
50 qr. do London Particular Teneriffe
6 half pipes of golden, pale and brown Sherry a very superior article
15 qr. casks St. Lucar, an excellent imitation of Sherry
50 qr. casks pure sweet Malaga
50 qr. do. 2d quality
50 qr. do dry Malaga
20 qr. do Muscat Wine, a superior article
25 baskets Champaign, each one dozen
50 casks Claret
5 qr. casks Canary do.

Domes. Liquors, Porter and Vinegar.

100 bbls Rye Whiskey
25 do 4th proof
100 bbls } pure N. Eng-
20 hhds } land Rum.
50 bbls Rye Gin
20 do old Peach Brandy
5 pipes pure Spirits
5 do. Domestic Brandy
10 hf. pipes } Vinegar
25 qr. do }
20 casks London Porter, (quarts) warranted direct importation
25 do do (pints)

Fresh Spices, Sundries Mackerel, Window Glass, Paints, grind Stones, &c.

Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, London Mustard, American do., in 24 and 6 doz.
10 baskets salad Oil
150 half boxes 8x10 Window Glass
50 boxes ditto
100 half do 10x12
5 barrels Putty
250 kegs No. 1 & 2 white Lead
3 bbls Chloride of Lime
20 casks Epsom Salts
50 do Glauber do
20 bbls Alum
3 hhds real Dutch Madder
1 hhd French do
150 boxes sperm Candles 4, 5 and 6
100 do mould
400 boxes bar Soap, ast'd
25 boxes No 1 Chocolate
25 kegs Starch
300 reams letter, writing and foolscap Paper
300 wrapping do
100,000 Segars, consisting of best Spanish, Spanish wrappers, Alexandria & Connecticut
50 boxes and kegs manufactured Tobacco, consisting of Myers', Cavendish and other fine brands
Cheese in casks & boxes
Copperas, Brimestone,
Spanish Indigo
Caroline ditto
600 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted
1000 bags patent & buck Shot, assorted
3000 lbs. bar Lead
5 bales soft shell Almonds
100 kegs Dupont's Powder
300 bbls fresh caught No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel
100 boxes Muscatal Raisins
8 tons assorted Grindstones.

Consignments of produce will be received in payment and all orders shall be as strictly and carefully executed as if the proprietor was present.

East Bay Street, Corner of Kunhardt's Wharf.

October 13, 1832. 2-6w.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DALEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

RIFLES.

AN assortment of David Kennedy's RIFLES, for sale,

By HALL & JOHNSON.

Oct. 16. 2-tf

Cheese.

JUST Received, 21 Casks Prime *CHEESE.*

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

October 15, 1832. §2-tf.§

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

Cheap New Goods.

W. S. Latta,

IS now receiving at his Store, on Hay-Street, one door West of Mr. Kyle's Brick Store, a general and very extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season, selected in New York by himself, from the largest arrivals.

ALSO,

A good Assortment of HATS, SHOES, BAGGING, and TWINE. GROCERIES of all kinds. Some very fine OLD WINES; TEA and LOAF SUGAR; HARDWARE; CUTLERY; CROCKERY, GLASS, and CHINA WARES.

His Assortment is complete. The Public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves. All of which shall be made as low as can be afforded.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

NEW & CHEAP Fancy Goods.

H. CAMPBELL, JR.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends, and the Public, that he will still remain at the old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising all that is New and Fashionable, carefully selected by himself, in New York and Philadelphia; and is now determined to sell very low, for Cash, Wholesale and Retail.

It is particularly requested, that all those, who have been so often called on for payment of their accounts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that all old accounts should be settled without any delay.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

***N. B.*—Daily Expected,** A Large Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACES, New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IMPERIAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

H. C., Jr.

Fayetteville, 18*th Sept.*, 1832. 98-tf

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely,* to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction,

December 6. 75tf.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

An important trial has occupied the Superior Court for some days,—that of the owners of the steamboat *Washington* against the owners of the steamboat *Chancellor Livingston.* It may be remembered, that in May, 1831, these two steamboats came in collision in the Sound—both going in opposite directions—and the Washington was sunk immediately by the shock. The present suit was instituted to recover damages; and the testimony, though contradictory in some particulars, satisfied the Jury that there was negligence or want of due attention on the part of the Chancellor Livingston; & they accordingly found a verdict of *Thirty thousand dollars* in favor of the owners of the Washington. That boat was valued at between 50 and $60,000.—*N. Y. American.*

Temperance in the Navy.—Out of 23 marines on board the U. S. ship Lexington, now on the Brazil station, 18 have stopped receiving the liquor part of their ration; and of the entire ship's company, 150 in number, 58 receive money in lieu of grog.

Caution to Witnesses.—At the late Circuit in Queens county an action was tried, in which John Polletreau was plaintiff, and C. C. Moore defendant, for damages sustained by the Plaintiff in consequence of the defendant's not having appeared as a witness in a cause pending between the plaintiff and C. R. Colden, at a term of Circuit Court held at Troy in March last. The defendant had been supœnaed and was a very material witness for the plaintiff in the action, and in consequence of his absence, the damages obtained were alleged to have been much smaller than would otherwise have been. Several points were made on the trial of no particular interest to the public; and we advert to the case only as a warning to witnesses of the consequences of disobeying legal process. The defendant undertook to prove sickness as an excuse for his absence, but the weight of evidence being against him, the jury after a clear and impartial charge by Judge Edwards, returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff of $1457 damages, and costs of suit.—Courier.

MICHIGAN.—The people of Michigan have determined by vote not to take even the preliminary steps towards assuming the rank of a State. The Detroit paper attributes this decision to an apprehension that the making of a State Government would increase the taxation.

STAMFORD, Oct. 23.—By the arrival of the schr. Bethlehem, we have received a file of Bermuda papers; they contain no information of interest to the citizens of the States. The Barbadoes Mercury mentions that the inhabitants of Anguilla are suffering extremely with famine—many have perished for want of food. The neighboring Islands were contributing to their immediate wants, but the supplies received were small in proportion to the wants of the sufferers—only one pint of meal was apportioned to one person for three days.

JUDGE BARBOUR'S LETTER.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:

CHARLOTTSVILLE, Oct. 24, 1832.

SIRS:—I have received the following communication from Judge Barbour, which you are requested to publish.

Very respectfully yours,
THOMAS W. GILMER.

OCTOBER 24th, 1832.

SIR:—I beg leave through you, as the Chairman of the Corresponding Committee of the Convention, which met in Charlottsville in June last, to make known to my friends in Virginia, my feelings and wishes, in relation to the divided Electoral Ticket lately presented to the people of Virginia. I am aware, that under the circumstances in which the Committee were placed, and the resolution of the Convention, under which they acted, they could not have acted otherwise than they did.

Recent events however,, have excited deep solicitude in my bosom, in relation to that subject. Within a very few days, just upon the eve of the election, I perceive the Opposition prints, in various quarters congratulating themselves upon this division in our ranks, and exultingly anticipating a triumph from that cause. If, as these prints seem to suppose, their anticipated triumph should be realized—if, in consequence of the divided ticket, it should happen, that the vote of Virginia should be lost to the present Chief Magistrate, it would be to me, a source of the deepest regret.—For, from the commencement, I have been opposed to taking any course, which would in any degree endanger his re-election. In this sentiment, I am persuaded, that my friends concur. Indeed, *I know*, that some of those, who were most active in the Charlottesville Convention, did concur. I may add, that there as well as elsewhere, where my name has been presented to the public, the proceedings and resolutions, have all been confirmatory of this idea.

Nor, do I consider this new ticket as indispensably necessary to the attainment of the object which my friends propose. For, if from the course other States, there should seem to be a reasonable prospect of my election, I think that the Electors nominated by the Legislature would in that event vote for me. If, on the contrary, from the developements in other States, the prospect of my election should appear hopeless, then the electoral vote of Virginia, even if the ticket nominated in my favor, should succeed, would be unavailing as it respected me. Under these circumstances, it is my wish, that my friends throughout the Commonwealth, should vote for the Legislative ticket.

I do not presume to dictate to them; but, I feel assured, that they will receive these suggestions, in the spirit in which they are made. I indulge the hope, that, in the present posture of political affairs, they will agree with me as to the propriety of this course. If, however, they, or any portion of them, should entertain a different opinion, I appeal to their candor and sense of justice, for a correct appreciation of the motives, which have induced me to make this communication.

With sentiments of esteem, I remain yours respectfully,
P. P. BARBOUR.

To T. W. GILMER, Esq., *Chairman*, &c.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

We publish below, a letter received from Mr. R. Anderson, of Wadesborough, Anson county, the gentleman whose advertisement for the sale of Grape Vine Cuttings, appears in this day's paper. It holds out strong inducements to the Farmers who employ a small force, to embark in the cultivation of the Vine:

WADESBOROUGH, 20th Oct., 1832.

Messrs. Gales & Son:—I commenced the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the year 1825, without one dollar in hand as a fund to begin with; consequently, I had to apply to the woods and the neighboring gardens to procure cuttings. I planted 2000 cuttings, but without success, only about 20 or 30 of them having flourished. In 1826, I again applied to the woods and the gardens and to the saving of native Grape seed. Since then, I have purchased cuttings from different Vineyards, besides raising 800 Vines from the seed. I have proved them fairly, and find eight Vines of that number worth cultivating, out of which, there are no two species alike. Notwithstanding these difficulties, I have the present year, by taking great pains to improve my land, originally of the poorest quality, with only one hand and a single horse, raised 15 barrels of Wine, worth at least $30 per bbl., 26 bushels of Onions, sold at $1 per bushel; 100 bushels of corn, worth 40 cents per bushel; 8000 pounds Hay, worth 75 cts. per hundred; 3 stacks blade Fodder, worth $12; and I think my crop of Ground peas good for from 30 to 40 bushels, worth $1 per bushel; besides Pumpkins, Peas and Garden vegetables sufficient for my family. My Vineyard this year, nearly doubles that of my last year's crop;—at least, it increased 80 per cent., and I think in three years more it will double again with the same labor, with the exception of saving the fruits, which will require a proportionate increase of labor. This is encouraging to North Carolina Agriculturists. Our State is well adapted to the cultivation of the Vine. A large portion of the State is but little inferior to France itself, which will be proven by the rising generation, if the present discharge the duty which they owe their children. Yours, respectfully,

R. ANDERSON.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—We learn from a correspondent, that on Thursday, 25th ult., Honestus H. Boon, of Johnston county, returning home in company with Mr. Devereux Hopkins, a young man and near relative, with whom he had devoted the principal part of the day to squirrel hunting, accidentally shot himself, and expired within a very few moments, apparently without any pain. This melancholy accident was occasioned by falling from a fence on which they were sitting. Mr. Boon was a young man, just entered upon the stage of life, in the 22d year of his age, with very flattering prospects, and was much respected. He has left a widowed mother, an aged grand father and grand mother, a sister, and three brothers, with a large circle of other relatives, friends and acquaintances to bemoan his fate.—*Raleigh Star.*

Public Schools.—The whole number of Public Schools in the State of Rhode Island is 323. This is an average of about 10 schools to each town in the State. The whole number of scholars taught in these Public Schools is 17,034. This is an average of about 53 scholars to each school. The average time these schools are continued is three months. These schools are all supported without laying any tax at all upon the people.

FOREIGN.

New York, Oct. 29.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The *France*, from Havre, bring us Paris papers of the 19th, and Havre of the 20th ultimo. We do not find in them any thing very material. It would seem, from some statements in the latest Havre papers, that wearied with the protracted negotiations respecting Holland and Belgium, England, and particularly France, had determined upon requiring from King William immediate and unconditional compliance with the treaty of the 24 articles, under penalty of seeing a combined British and French fleet in the Scheldt and 30,000 French troops, under Marshall Gerard, before Antwerp. If it be so, King William will comply. The rumors of apprehended difficulties had caused a slight decline in the French funds.

La Vendee was still agitated with Carlist factions, and the South was again becoming rather more so. Nothing is known of the duchess of Berry.

From Portugal there is nothing of moment. Don Pedro was secure and tranquil in Oporto, gaining strength—contrary, we confess, to our first impression—by delay. His fleet was off Lisbon defying that of Miguel, which remained impassive within the port.

Madame Letitia, the mother of Buonaparte was at the point of death. Her will occasioned much speculation, as her property is very large. The bulk of it, estimated, after paying all the legacies, at about *fifteen millions of dollars*, she leaves to the eldest in the male line of the Buonapartes, in perpetual entail. Joseph is the present heir.

The Gazette de France, and some of the other Paris papers, publish the Nullification Manifesto of Messrs. Hayne, McDuffie, and other South Carolina membes of Congress, on the breaking up of Congress, and seem puzzled what to make of its threats of disunion.

Joseph Bonaparte has stated to those with whom he is intimate in London, that it is his intention to reside in England, and if possible get an act of "denizenship."—He has taken a large house—a very handsome one—23 South Chesent, Hyde Park, and is in treaty for a magnificent estate, in the vicinity of Brentwood, in the county of Essex. Rumor as usual, has sent forth a thousand conjectures relating to his motives in visiting Europe, and it has been said, that on the 31st August an envoy extraordinary from the court of Spain, delivered to His Majesty an autograph letter, containing a solicitation to remove the ex-king from England, and a remonstrance in the event of a refusal.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

From the New Orleans Courier.

MEXICO.—A respectable commercial house of this city, who have regular correspondents in Vera Cruz and Tampico, have politely given us a correct detail of the late events.

A battle took place between the forces of Bustamente and Montezuma on the 18th September. It was begun at six o'clock in the morning by their advanced guard, at a place called San Miguel Dolores, which continued for about an hour, when the main body coming up, a general engagement took place, which was sustained with equal bravery on both sides until 11 o'clock, when Montezuma's troops began to give way and retreat. Bustamente, who had a reserve of cavalry, ordered a pursuit which had the effect of routing and dispersing them in every direction. Montezuma's loss is estimated at 1400 killed and 500 taken prisoners.

GAMBLING.—A communication appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce some time since, in regard to gambling houses in that city, which aroused the apprehension of the fraternity to such degree that they threatened vengeance upon the editors, in case the communications were continued. The multitude of these "hells" in New York has long been a subject of remark, and now and then a case has occurred that produced no little sensation in the community. The most remarkable was that of Mr. Crane, Sec. of the National Insurance Company. In less than two years, he squandered his own private fortune, and defrauded the company out of about two hundred thousand dollars, nearly all of which was lost at the gaming table. When he found he could no longer escape detection, he made his arrangements to fly to Europe, but unable to tear himself from the enchanted table until he had made one desperate effort to retrieve his losses, he was stripped of every shilling, and committed suicide the next day rather than survive his disgrace.

The circumstances of the ruin of another young man, the agent of an opulent mercantile house in Bremen were fully detailed by himself to Mr. Recorder Riker, on his application for the benefit of the insolvent law. In the short period of three or four months, he gambled away about ninety thousand dollars and no doubt would have carried on his operation to a much greater amount had he not been suspected and arrested in the midst of his mad career. He confessed that he had been in the habit of visiting the gambling table, never losing less than 1,500 or 2,000 dollars a night, and sometimes turning coppers for 50 or 100 dollars each time. Other instances of the most melancholy character might be adduced, to show the startling consequences which flow from the indulgence of this debasing propensity.—*Boston Atlas.*

Postcript to a letter received by a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated WHEELING, Oct. 23.—"Our town is much alarmed by the fact of the Cholera having made its appearance among us."

LIBERALITY OF SEAMEN.—On the 1st of May, Mr. N. K. G. Oliver, Secretary of Commodore Downes, of the U. S. frigate Potomac, then on her passage to China, died of consumption. On the following day, as we learn from a letter in the Daily Advertiser, *two thousand and eighty two dollars* were subscribed by the officers and crew for the relief of his bereaved family.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Custom, is a plea often offered as an excuse for bad practices. I will give one example. It is usual with Merchants (not all) of this place, to put up sugar in barrels, and when asked by the person to whom they sell it, if they have deducted the proper tare for the barrel, reply yes "20 pounds is the *Custom* of the place." I have good reason to believe that sugar is often put into barrels weighing from 22 to 27 pounds *and sold* "according to Custom," as weighing only 20 pounds. I wish to see this *custom* abandoned in Fayetteville.

A MERCHANT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Is not this the truth?

"Of all the pursuits and establishments that can be named, the traffic in ardent spirits, and the place in which it is carried on, have the greatest tendency to make men prodigal, not only of time, but of money.

"Many men, when under the influence of even a little liquor, fancy themselves rich: and therefore frequently buy articles for which they have no real use, and pay more for those they actually need, than their real value.—Sharpers discover this failing, and frequently invite them to drink, in order to take advantage of it.

"As the habit of drinking increases, men become more and more prodigal; and they sometimes squander all the means within their reach."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

October 28th, 1832.

MR. HALE:—I did not till to day, have an opportunity of seeing the Observer of the 9th October; it contains the reply of "UNION" to my communication of the 3d. I must now, after an expression of gratitude for past favours, request a further extension of your generosity, and permit me through the columns of the Observer, to notice, once more, the author of that article. I will in the first place, observe to Union, that I cannot descend to adopt that style of contempt and low abuse which he has; although, I believe, a little satire and recrimination is perhaps due to the arrogance of him, who, it seems, did not at first, scruple his own right to abuse and villify one who had never assailed him; but I have no resentment to gratify, and I freely forgive him for the contemptible and vindictive manner which he has been pleased to handle my last reply to him; I assure him I am far from resenting it. I place it all to the account of a wounded sensibility, or an honest and unreflecting indignation, which his cooler judgment and natural politeness had no concern. He commences by saying that my article of the 3d of October, is a disgrace to the author and also to the signature; and why? because he believes the political sentiments contained in it, is incompatible with the principles of freedom, and that their practical effect would be the utter destruction of this confederacy. Now this is the very question in dispute; but grant that they would have this effect, yet if the motives by which I am moved to advocate a doctrine which is unpopular amongst those whose good opinion I wish to deserve, be pure and honourable, I have not disgraced myself; and I think Union might have learned before he left school, that it was not the evil tendency of a man's political sentiments or writings that disgraces him but the motives by which he is actuated. In this free country, every man has a right to espouse and advocate any political measure he chooses; and if his motives be honest, he is not responsible for the consequences they may produce, any more than he, who, with a good intent, happens to kill his neighbour, can be made to answer for the same in our courts of justice. A man who will judge another by his acts, or his political writings, instead of his motives, evinces much ignorance; or knowing better, much wickedness, and to adopt Union's own words, perhaps he is not above the one, or capable of perceiving the other. In the conclusion of his article, he says, that he deeply regrets that he has been instrumental in causing me to trouble the public with my senseless communications. I frankly confess my own inability to do credit to the columns of a newspaper; and none is more conscious of it than I am. But if I had talents equal in magnitude to any on earth, I imagine they would have to come in collision with a substance more tangible than his communications, before they would appear. I have seen nothing in them for argument to attract.—He commenced with abuse and he has ended with abuse. But while I concede the fact of my own literary disqualifications, I do not the right to support my own political sentiments, although I may not be as wise as Union. Nature has made some distinction amongst men, in regard to their talents; but we are all equal in the rights of freedom. The least considerable man amongst us, has an interest in the laws and constitution of his country, equal to the most talented; and is equally called upon to make a generous contribution in support of them; whether it be the heart to conceive, or the understanding to direct, or the hand to execute; and he who refuses to do so, at this alarming crisis, is either an enemy to his country, or what I deem infinitely worse, indifferent about his own rights. But if I have given offence to the public, by my senseless writings, Union has made an apology for me, which I intended to make for myself, to wit, that I have been involuntarily compelled by him to write. This is an apology, which I feel assured the honest public will place to my credit, and it is one that he cannot make for himself, if the public should pass the same sentence on his production, that he has on mine; for he at first without being assailed, voluntarily and unsolicited, intruded himself on the patience of the public. He says, he will no longer continue the controversy with me, alleging as a reason, that I am without talents. This declaration is perhaps of little importance to any body else but himself, and he ought to have known, that justification is always unnecessary, when no objection is made. I for one, say that I feel no dejection on account of his determination, nor can I think it reasonable to complain of neglect from him, whose regard I have never solicited. But the excuse is a little inconsistent in him, who was so ready to attack me, and declared in his first communication, that he felt himself particularly called upon, to leave his private post of honour to do so. He seems to be quite complimentary to himself, for he says, he has been instrumental in giving your readers an opportunity of seeing the productions of our Nullifiers; in this he has acted charitably, but perhaps not prudently, for while he has been drawing out and exposing the talents of the Nullifiers for the gratification of others, he has attracted the attention of the public to his own, which may be of that character that cannot escape contempt, only when they are suffered to pass unobserved. But as regards my letter to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, I deem it unnecessary to say any thing more about it. Union may live to see, what he is now unwilling to admit; but whatever course this State will maintain, when the General Government attempts to coerce South Carolina, I know there will then be submitted to her, the most important question, that has ever been since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The question will not be, shall we adopt the political sentiments of South Carolina? but, shall we stand by, and see her put down? shall we permit the people of the north, like the goths and vandals, pour in by millions on South Carolina, and flood the State with the blood of that brave and patriotic people, who have been driven to desperation, by the unfeeling conduct and repeated injuries of their oppressors, and who are struggling to attain and accomplish that which vitally concerns ourselves? and lastly, shall we permit a northern aristocracy again to trample on the constitution of our country, by demanding submission at the point of the sword, in this government of opinion, and not force, to a law that exists, without any constitutional right? These are the questions that will be submitted to us and which will be felt too, like an electric shock, not only in North Carolina, but throughout all the Southern States. There are some amongst us, who assert that the Union party in So. Carolina will assist the General Government to put down the Nullifiers.—Now this is absurd in the extreme, but I cannot doubt the sincerity of him, who says, he entertains the opinion, because I believe that the enemies of freedom would never attempt to ensnare and divert the credulity of the public, by so feeble and shallow an artifice. What, will the Union party assist, to put the halter about the neck of their fathers, brothers and sons? Will they assist the General Government to degrade and humble in the dust, their own native State, whose towering eminence and grandeur is the glory and pride of their hearts? I answer never, never. If that melancholy day will ever arrive, which I trust never will, there will be but one party in South Carolina, and I think I might add, that there will be but one throughout all the South.

LIBERTY.

To the Freemen of the Counties of RICHMOND, ANSON, ROBESON, MOORE, AND CUMBERLAND.

Fellow Citizens: When the dearest interests of a People depend upon the decision of any question, it is the duty of every one who has a part to act in its decision, to make diligent inquiry into its merits, and to exercise his judgment, unbiassed by prejudice, in forming a conclusive opinion upon it. When his opinion is thus formed, he should act in conformity with it, without regard to what others may do relative to the same. For where the people directly have the determination of any public question, every citizen is bound, by the highest obligations of duty to his God, his Country, and himself, to act in that manner which his judgment tells him is right.

In a few days, you, in common with the rest of your fellow citizens, will have to select a person to preside over the affairs of our National Government. A fellow citizen, who feels deeply interested in the event of that selection, now presumes to address you upon that important subject, and to express his views of the character and conduct of ANDREW JACKSON and HENRY CLAY, the two most prominent candidates for the most honorable distinction upon earth, to wit, the office of President of the United States; to this expression of his views, he requests your deliberate attention.

It is to be regretted, that the election of so important an officer as the Chief Magistrate of our Nation should be deemed by many of our citizens, a matter of so little concern as it is; and it must, to every reflecting mind, appear surprising that the conduct of the present President has not induced a more minute inquiry into his character, as a statesman, a patriot, and good citizen, than has been made. I now ask you, individually, to make the examination, no matter, whether hitherto you have been a supporter of Gen. Jackson, or not; no matter, whether you have contended for justice or popularity—for party, or for principle. I ask you, to examine into the merits of the two candidates, who are now depending upon your suffrages, for the Presidency of the Government. A crisis has arrived in our national affairs, which calls loudly for the exercise of all the skill, prudence, and ability, which the country can bring into action. The noble fabric of our Government, which was reared by the toils and sacrifices of our fathers, is threatened with demolition, by the rude hand of wayward innovation. Our Constitution, which, hitherto had been regarded as the charter by which our liberties were guaranteed, has been represented by the officer appointed to guard its purity, as a mere rigmarole of words, which any one may construe to mean what he pleases. The President of a free people, has, by acts of injustice and oppression, and by the assumption of authority incompatible with his office, become, in a measure, assimilated to an absolute monarch; and the liberties of our people have become jeopardised by the corrupting influence of patronage, unlawfully extended.

Gen. Jackson, when elected to the office of President, though not deemed to be qualified for the office, as a statesman, was, by a majority of the people, supposed to be a patriot—to be honest, firm, and free from corruption—one, who would never compromit the dignity of his country for any private considerations—one, who would respect and enforce the Constitution and laws, and would preserve in its purity, the spirit of our republican institutions. How have the expectations of his friends and supporters been fulfilled?

It was believed by a large portion of the American people at the last Presidential election, that the sentiments which Gen. Jackson had professed to entertain, would be acted up to by him, if he should be elected to the Presidency. Among those of his declarations which had won the approval of the people, was the one contained in his letter to Mr. Monroe, in the year 1816, in these words: "*The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings,*" sentiments such as this, become a man of liberal and magnanimous feelings. Such Gen. Jackson was supposed to be, and it was expected that his conduct would conform thereto. Has he not acted directly opposite to this declaration?—Truth is always consistent—its force is powerful and must be felt, although men may refuse to acknowledge it. Almost every official act of the President, demonstrates that he has been governed by party feeling; and that all appointments made by him, have been made with a view to secure partizans who would be sequacious to his will, prop up his power, and advance his individual interests, without regard to the welfare of the nation. In his address to the Legislature of Tennessee in 1825, while he was a Candidate for the Presidency, speaking of the necessity of so amending the constitution, as to prevent members of Congress from being appointed to offices, he says, that if "*important offices continue to devolve upon members of Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will become the order of the day.*" And in another part of his address, he says, "*it is due to myself to practise upon the maxims recommended to others.*" How has he practised upon his own maxims? It is a fact well known to all of us, that immediately upon entering into power, he took from *the halls of Congress, four of the members of his Cabinet;* he recalled three able and efficient foreign ministers, and appointed *three members of Congress* to fill their places; and has in all his distribution of offices, been guided by a determination to reward his most zealous advocates without regard to their fitness for the offices, which he has bestowed on them. It does truly seem, that with his inauguration, to use his own language, "*corruption had become the order of the day.*"

In his inaugural address, he says, "*The recent demonstration of public sentiment, inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of* REFORM, *which will require particularly the correction of those abuses which have brought the patronage of the General Government to interfere with the freedom of elections.*" Immediately after the adjournment of the congress to which this address was delivered, the President commenced his famous work of *reform.* And how did he proceed?—was it by withholding the *patronage of the General Government,* so as that it should not *interfere with the freedom of elections?* No, his *reform* which consisted in appointments to, and removals from office, has been nothing more than the prosecution of a system of rewards and punishments, by which all who had dared independently to exercise their elective franchise, and had opposed his election, were proscribed from office, without any reference to their ability, fidelity, patriotism, or moral worth; and the places which they were driven from, were given, as compensation to such as had huzza'd loudest in his praise, and had been most conspicuous in their endeavors to promote him to the exalted station that he now fills. New offices were created to afford a more extensive scope for executive patronage. The presses, those powerful engines of popular government, have been called into requisition, to control the opinions of the people, and their proprietors have been encouraged and seduced, by high rewards to advocate his cause. Editors of newspapers, who have sacrificed principle for personal aggrandizement, have received high and important offices at his hands for their strenuous exertions to corrupt and misguide the public mind; and the officers of the government who surround his person, have been encouraged to exert their official influence, in obtaining proselytes to his cause. During the first year of President Jackson's Administration, no less than 57 editors of newspapers, were *rewarded,* by important monied offices. During the same period upwards of 750 public officers were *punished,* by dismissal from the public service, who, with two or three exceptions, were all tried, faithful and competent servants of the people; but they had not thought Gen. Jackson a proper person for the Presidency, and as honest men, had not voted for him; for this heinous fault they have been removed. Up to this time, during Gen. Jackson's Administration, upwards of 2000 officers of the government have been removed, for no other reason, but that they were opposed to his election; except it be, that the vacancies occasioned by their dismissal, afforded him an opportunity of bestowing the *spoils of conquest* upon his *victorious followers.* Does this, I ask you, look like reforming the abuses, which it was alleged had crept into our government? Is this a fulfilment of the expectations, which Gen. Jackson excited, when he said, that "the patronage of the general government should not interfere with the freedom of elections'"

These facts of themselves, are sufficient to induce every freeman who has a proper regard for his country, to withhold his vote from Gen. Jackson. But he has wantonly treated the will of the people, expressed by their representatives, with contempt. He has refused to sanction laws passed by Congress, of a character important to the interests of the American people, and has assumed to himself all the attributes of an absolute Prince. In every annual message of Gen. Jackson, he has called the attention of Congress to the U. S. Bank. At the last session of Congress, a bill to re-charter that Institution was passed by a respectable majority in the House of Representatives, and also in the Senate. The bill thus passed, was sent to the President for ratification: he rejected it; and among the reasons given by him, was this one, viz. that it had been pressed upon him *prematurely;* notwithstanding for three successive years he has urged the consideration of it by Congress. Thus, in the veto which he placed upon that bill, he has shewn an admirable specimen of *consistency,* and a most sovereign contempt of the people's will, independently of a disregard of their interest. But in this veto message, there are doctrines contained, not only offensive to the intelligence of the country, but which will prove destructive of our liberty and happiness, if the people by re-electing Gen. Jackson, shall give an assent to their propriety. In this message, Gen. Jackson says, "*each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears to support it as he understands it;*" and further, "*the opinion of Congress has no more authority over the Judges, than the opinion of the Judges has over the Congress, and on that point the President is independent of both.*" Will the people assent to such monstrous monarchical doctrine as this? Will they admit that any citizen possesses such independence of the laws as the President here assumes? The Constitution of the United States says, in regard to the Supreme Court, that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution," thus making the Supreme Court the tribunal for deciding all constitutional questions. Gen. Jackson has assumed, that he is not amenable to any law. The Globe newspaper, the pensioned press of the President, and the official organ through which his sentiments are communicated to the public, has, in this free country, where we avow, "that all men are born free and equal," said, that Gen. Jackson "was born to command." I trust, however, that the American people were not *born* to submit; and that there is intelligence and virtue enough left among us, to put down such doctrines, and all who are base or ignorant enough to utter, or to tolerate them.

Gen. Jackson has shamefully and contemptuously insulted the most dignified legislative body in our country, and outraged the feelings of the American people, by appointing to office, after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, a man, (Guyon) whose nomination for the same office had been twice rejected by the Senate; and in his veto message, he has broadly intimated, that the Senators in Congress who were not subservient to his views, and his will, were actuated by improper motives.

I could enumerate many other facts, which would exhibit the violation of pledges made by Gen Jackson, and which would prove his misrule in office—his disregard of official obligations—the laws of the country—the interests of the people—and his destitution of those qualities which are essentially requisite for the President of a free people to possess. I will, however, ask your patience, while I remark upon one subject which his partisans have harped much upon, as I think, without having properly investigated it—that is—his relation to the Tariff laws. The advocates of Gen. Jackson say, that he is opposed to the Tariff. Is this true? When he was a Senator in Congress, he voted for the Tariff of that year which was a high protecting Tariff. Since his election to the Presidency, he has said, that "the was *determined to sustain by his personal official influence, every branch of essential manufactures,*" and in one of his messages to Congress, he has declared that he was in favor of a *judicious Tariff.* What reason have the people to believe that he is not in favor of the present Tariff? He never yet has said that he considered it otherwise than judicious, and the only reasonable alternative left for his anti-tariff supporters is, to infer that he considers the present tariff a judicious one, or that he has not independence enough to express a different opinion. Upon a question so momentous as that of the Tariff, if he deemed it necessary in his message to say any thing, he should have done so plainly and definitely, without any ambiguity. But the truth is, he was afraid of losing popularity either in the North or in the South, by expressing an opinion either for or against our present Tariff, and adopted the term *judicious,* as not liable to objection by either the friends or the opponents of the policy of our tariff system, and in consequence, we have found the tariff party in the north contending for Gen. Jackson because he was favorable to their tariff, and their opponents in the south asserting, that he was opposed to it. Is subterfuge like this to be countenanced in the highest officer in our government? How unlike is he to Mr. Clay, who, although a candidate for the Presidency, has frankly, fearlessly and independently avowed his sentiments upon this, as he has done upon all other political subjects? From a man who plainly tells the people what his opinions are, they will always have less to fear, than they will from one who resorts to equivocation to conceal his real sentiments.

Time will not permit, nor would your patience endure, a longer commentary upon the conduct of Gen. Jackson, a man, in whose character are to be found none of the traits of a pure republican. Mr. Jefferson called him a "Roman"—probably he

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man"—probably he w

that time contemplating the character of Julius
ser: for Mr. Jefferson has said—*That he never con-*
fined the liberties of our country seriously endangered
until Andrew Jackson became a candidate for the office
of President.

I would now call your attention to the character of
ry Clay, of Kentucky, who stands as an illustri-
s candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Clay is a
sman upon whose history the patriot and the
nthropist will ever delight to dwell. Born to
inheritance but "honesty and indigence"—by the
ces of his own great mind and the correctness of
s deportment through life, he has risen to the high-
eminence of honorable distinction. In the year
01, when only 29 years of age, Mr. Clay was sent
the State of Kentucky, as a Senator to Congress,
there, by the power of his eloquence, and the acute-
ess of his reasoning, he astonished the more mature
ge, and at that time, the more distinguished
mbers of that enlightened body. Since that pe-
od the name of Henry Clay has become identified
th every important political event of our country,
d his conduct forms an interesting and important
rt of its history. Four years after the above time,
was elected to the House of Representatives, and
the first day of his appearance, was elected to
reside over the deliberations of that honorable as-
mbly as Speaker, to which distinguished post he
as for three years (which was as long as he remain-
da member) successively appointed by that body.
1814 he was sent to Europe as one of the Ameri-
n Commissioners for negotiating the terms of peace
tween our country and Great Britain, and was
ainly instrumental in procuring the treaty of Ghent.
eturning home to his country, honored by a people
ho were grateful for his services, and who had
rmed a proper estimate of his worth, he was again
nt from Kentucky to represent that State in Con-
ess, where he was again, by the republican party
lected Speaker, which station he was appointed to
nually for 4 years; after which he voluntarily re-
red; during this period we find him busily employ-
d in settling the disordered affairs of our govern-
ent, and during this period he signalized himself
the champion of freedom, in his earnest efforts in
behalf of the liberties of the South American Repub-
ics. In the year 1819, when the whole Union was
convulsed by the agitating discussion of the *Missouri*
Question, when every friend of our confederacy look-
ed with fearful apprehension for its results; we find
Mr. Clay in Congress, laboring with untiring energy
to reconcile the delicate and conflicting interests
which that question involved; we find him pouring
forth the strains of his fervid eloquence, and exer-
cising all the energies of his mighty mind, to quell
the spirit of sectional jealousy that then prevailed in
the halls of our national legislature. We find men
of all parties looking up to him, as the master spirit,
who alone could control the angry elements of party;
and to him, and the influence which the universal
confidence that men of all parties had in his purity,
patriotism, and discernment, we must attribute the
preservation of our Union, at that fearful crisis. Mr.
Clay has been called "the apostle of Liberty," and
his devotion to the welfare of his own country, and
to the general happiness and freedom of mankind,
eminently entitle him to the appellation. Will it
now be said, that Mr. Clay is not qualified—that he
is not fit for the Presidency? The conspicuous part
he has uniformly taken in defence of our Republican
institutions, and the repeated demonstrations of con-
fidence in his integrity and talents, given by the Con-
gress of our country, I think would be sufficient to
prove that his character combines all the requisites
of a Republican President. Mr. Adams, when elect-
ed to the Presidency, upon looking through our vast
country, for able political advisers, gave a noble
proof of his own magnanimity, when he selected Mr.
Clay as the chief officer of his Cabinet; and afford-
ed a distinguishing evidence of the eminent talents
and devoted patriotism of that illustrious citizen.—
After such various testimony of Mr. Clay's republi-
can character; of his talents, his virtues, and his ex-
perience in the politics of his country; what honest,
intelligent man, who is free from prejudice, can
conscientiously say, that for the Chief Magistracy of
a Republican Government, he is not preferable to
Andrew Jackson?

Between Martin Van Buren and John Sergeant,
the two most conspicuous candidates for the office
of Vice President, there cannot surely be any diffi-
culty in making a choice. The former, Mr. Van Bu-
ren, has no pretensions that I can discover, to the
office, except it be allowed, that his being a devoted
partizan of Gen. Jackson is sufficient. Even this, I
imagine, will avail him nothing, when you recollect,
that by begging of the British Ministry, the privilege
of the West India trade, and obtaining it by abusing
our Government, he has, in the eyes of the whole
civilized world, contributed to *disgrace his country!*
As to Mr. Sergeant, he has long been regarded by
the American people, as an able statesman, an ho-
nest and safe politician; and his conduct, in the vari-
ous stations which he has filled in public life, has
been such as to secure to him a character free from
reproach.

Fellow citizens, in conclusion, I ask you to inquire
into, and deliberate upon what I have stated. I be-
lieve I have said nothing, but what is true. But it is
your duty to exercise the privileges you enjoy, in
such a manner as will do justice to yourselves and
your countrymen; and if you do not use your elective
franchise, with a view to secure your own well be-
ing, and the happiness and freedom of your fellow
men, you will commit a great political error, and an
heinous moral sin. On your judicious exercise of
the right of suffrage, depend the prosperity and lib-
erties of our nation; and I conjure you, as you value
your own liberty and happiness—as you prize the
duration of our Government, and its free institutions
—as you regard your moral obligations to your fel-
low men—as you estimate the sacredness of the
rights of man—to inquire into the fitness of the can-
didates who are now before you, for the highest offi-
ces in the Government under which you live, and to
give your support to those who will in your belief,
be most likely to respect the Constitution and laws
of our land, and to enforce the administration of them
most faithfully, and impartially. Do this, and I
doubt not, the arrogance of Gen. Jackson will be
humbled, and the insulted majesty of the laws vin-
dicated. Do this, and I doubt not, that our '*once*
glorious and happy Union" will be preserved; that
your posterity will inherit all the rights and liberties
of their fathers; and that the world will be re-assured
of the truth of the republican maxim, *the people are*
able to govern themselves. JUNIUS.

Alabama Cotton Crop.—The Mobile Regis-
ter gives it as the result of many inquiries and
a great variety of opinions on the subject, that
the cotton crop of South Alabama, for the pre-
sent year, will exceed that of the last, by at
least eight or ten thousand bales. The Re-
gister adds that, should the season prove as
favorable as usual, to the collection of the
crop, we may calculate on at least 135,000
bales.—and should the cold weather keep off
as it did in the autumn of 1830, 140,000 bales
would not probably be an over estimate of the
crop of South Alabama.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a
60. Do. apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8½ a 9½.—
Beeswax 16 a 18. Coffee 16 a 17.—Cotton,
new, 10 50 a 10 60. Corn 50. Flaxseed 1 40.
Flour cross 4½, fine 5, super. 5¼. Feathers
30 a 32. Iron 4¼ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 36.
Nails, cut, 6¾ a 7. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10;
Lump 14½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 70 a 75.—
Wheat 92. Whiskey 40 a 45. Tobacco,
(leaf) 2 50 a 3.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1832.

Election to be held on the 8th of November.

NORTH CAROLINA
Jackson and Barbour Electoral Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
PHILIP P. BARBOUR.

1st Dist., Gen. John McDowell, of Rutherford.
2d, Col. Anderson Mitchell, Ashe.
3d, Col. Wm. J. Alexander, Mecklenburg.
4th, John Giles, Esq., Rowan.
5th, Paul A. Harralson, of Caswell,
6th, Charles J. Williams, Esq., Chatham.
7th, Archibald McBryde, Esq., Moore.
8th, James Mebane, Esq., Orange.
9th, Gen. Nicholson Washington, Wayne.
10th, Hon. Willis Alston, Halifax.
11th, George B. Outlaw, Esq., Bertie.
12th, Gen. Richard T. Brownrigg, Chowan.
13th, Daniel N. Bateman, of Tyrrel.
14th, Col. Isaac Croom, Lenoir.
15th, John Owen, Esq., Bladen.

JACKSON AND VAN BUREN TICKET.

1st District, Col. Robert Love,
2d Gen. George L. Davidson,
3d Peregrine Roberts.
4th Thomas G. Polk.
5th Hon. Thomas Settle,
6th John M. Morehead, Esq.
7th Walter F. Leake, Esq.
8th Abram W. Venable, of Granville,
9th Dr. Josiah O. Watson,
10th Hon. Joseph J. Daniel,
11th Col. William B. Lockhart,
12th Dr. Mathias E. Sawyer,
13th Dr. Francis E. Ward,
14th Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq.
15th Owen Holmes, Esq.

CLAY & SERGEANT TICKET.

1st District, Gen. Philip Britain, of Buncombe,
2d Major John Finley, of Wilkes,
3d John Phifer, Esq., of Cabarrus,
4th Alexander R. Caldcleugh, of Davidson,
5th Col. Matthew R. Moore, of Stokes,
6th John B. Troy, Esq., of Randolph,
7th Dr. Benjamin Robinson, of Cumberland,
8th Dr. James Webb, of Orange,
9th Col. William Hinton, of Wake,
10th Dennis O'Bryan, Esq. of Warren,
11th William Britton, of Bertie.
12th Dr. James Norcom, of Pasquotank,
13th Goold Hoyt, of Pitt.
14th Hon. William S. Blackledge, of Craven,
15th Robert H. Cowan, Esq., of New Hanover.

Judge Barbour.—In another column the reader will find Judge Barbour's letter to the Chairman of the Charlottesville Committee, which has given rise to so much speculation, so much misrepresentation, so much regret on the one hand, and unbounded rejoicings on the other.

In a postscript to the greater part of our last week's papers, we noticed a report brought to town by a stage passenger, that Judge B. had withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and expressed a confident belief that it was not true. And we now as confidently ask any *candid* man, if our belief is not borne out by the language of the letter? It suits the purpose of the Van Buren party to misrepresent the intention of that letter, and by every possible device to give effect to the annunciation which they make in flaming capitals, that 'Judge Barbour has withdrawn.' We say, that Judge Barbour has *not* withdrawn, and we call upon his friends, upon the friends of the South, and opponents of the Tariff, not to permit the people to be deceived by the assertions of the Van Buren party, but strenuously to sustain the Southern Anti-Tariff Ticket, and as strenuously to oppose Martin Van Buren. Even if Judge Barbour had withdrawn, it would be not less the duty of those who favored his election, still to stand by their principles and support that Ticket. It was formed to prevent the election of a man whose whole political course we disapprove of, who has no feeling in common with us, a political juggler, hanging on the skirts of Gen. Jackson, and expecting to be elevated, thro' his influence and favor, to the Presidency.—Whilst the South has so much at stake, can her sons consent, even if any of them could so mistake Judge Barbour's language as to believe that he has withdrawn, to turn about and cast their votes for this man?

But Judge Barbour has not withdrawn.—In addition to the language of his letter, to which we refer, a view of the circumstances which called it forth, would settle the question. The Charlottesville Convention of June last, instead of nominating a distinct Ticket for Jackson and Barbour, agreed to support the Ticket previously nominated by the Legislative Caucus, if the members of that Ticket would pledge themselves to vote for Jackson, and for Barbour *or* Van Buren, as a majority of the people might designate by endorsing the name of the one or the other upon the back of the Ticket. The Legislative Ticket, with the exception of three of the number, refused to make such a pledge; and it then became the duty of the Charlottesville Committee appointed for the purpose, to nominate a new Ticket, of persons pledged to vote for Barbour. As soon as this Ticket was announced, it inspired the Clay party with such hopes of success as to call forth the letter of Judge Barbour. It appears to us to be incapable of any other construction than the simple one of uniting the Jackson party upon one Ticket, which Ticket *he believes will vote for him* if there should seem to be a reasonable prospect of his election.

Again we call upon the friends of Judge Barbour to exert themselves. Victory is certainly theirs, if they will take the pains to counteract the misrepresentations of the Van Buren party. It is a cause worthy of their most earnest efforts. It is the cause of truth, the cause of the South, and of the Union.

We have just received a letter from the country, ordering several hundred Barbour Tickets, which closes thus: "We have heard a report of his withdrawal, but do not think it genuine; and we are resolved at all hazards to support him in our county."

Go and do likewise!

Caution.—Again.—We have heard, that at a late meeting of some 10 or 12 Van Buren men in this town, it was resolved to send a trusty agent to each and every Election ground in the County, on Thursday next, for the purpose of influencing the election. Let the people, those who have independence enough to feel that they can manage their own affairs without the aid of irresponsible emissaries,—look out for them, and treat them as they deserve.

The Van Buren party give the lie most effectually to their own assertions, when they endeavor to produce an impression that Judge Barbour is no longer a candidate. They have all along said that his friends were opposed to Jackson, that they were the secret friends of Clay, and such like slanders. Now Judge Barbour, according to their veracious organs, being withdrawn, these secret friends of Clay and opponents of Jackson, would no longer have any thing to deter them from voting for Clay; and united with the Clay party, they would beat the Van Buren Jackson party all hollow. But the Van Burenites are not, it seems, at all alarmed at the prospect. They know that their statements were false, and that the Barbour party cannot vote for Clay; so that if they can get Barbour out of the way, the Van Buren Ticket must succeed.

Extract of a Letter from Wilmington.

We had a large *Union* meeting on Thursday night last—200 persons were supposed to be present. Mr. Jos. A. Hill, in his usual happy manner, exposed the doctrine of Nullification in all its naked deformity—and descanted on the value of the Union, &c.—Resolutions were offered and adopted, and ordered to be published in all the papers in the State. I suppose you are in possession of them.

[We have not yet received them.—*Ed. Obs.*]

The *Charleston Mercury* has passed from the hands of Henry L. Pinckney, Esq. its late proprietor and editor, into those of John A. Stuart, Esq. late editor of the *Evening Post.* The *Mercury* of yesterday contains the valedictory of its former and the inaugural of its new editor. The local politics of the paper will continue the same. The new editor declines taking any part in the Presidential contest as unbecoming the *sovereign* attitude now assumed by South Carolina.

The Cholera.—This disease exists to a considerable extent on an Island near Charleston, S. C. where it was carried by the ship Amelia, from New York bound for New Orleans. Upwards of 20 of the steerage passengers have died, and others are sick. Measures have been taken to prevent, if possible, its extension to Charleston.

In Boston, it is gaining ground, eight deaths having occurred in one day.

In Cincinnati, the deaths are about 20 each day.

The Cholera.—We think we may safely state that this Epidemic has left us. No case has occurred that we know of since our last. The weather has become cool, and our town, as the physicians might say, is distressingly healthy.

The cholera continues at Edenton—averaging two deaths a day, and twice that number of cases. The Miscellany of Wednesday last says "with some four or five exceptions, the disease has as yet been confined to the colored population; and without a single exception probably to the dissolute and imprudent."

We learn verbally that this disease has made its appearance at Plymouth, N. C. two or three cases had occurred when our informant left.—*Elizabeth City Star.*

We note a circumstance which occasioned considerable distress in this place a few days since, to check the many rumors that probably have arisen from it. On Friday last, some pickled oysters were brought to this place and offered for sale—our citizens partook freely of them, and from Friday night until Sunday night about 40 cases of sickness, of the cholera morbus type, occurred in this place and vicinity, all of which originated from eating the oysters. Although some of the cases were very distressing and dangerous, happily none of them proved fatal—they are all either convalescent, or perfectly recovered.

Tarboro. Free Press.

Samuel L. Southard has been elected Governor of the State of New Jersey. The election took place on Friday last, in joint meeting of the Legislative Houses. The votes were for Mr. Southard 40; for Mr. Vroom, the Jackson candidate, 24.

Having mentioned the absence of the President and the Heads of Departments from the seat of government, some time ago, it is proper to state that they are now all present—the last (not the least) of them, the Postmaster General, having returned two or three days ago.—*Nat. Gaz.*

NEW YORK, OCT. 27.

Episcopal General Convention—the Question Decided.—The *previous question* on the resolution declaring the Ohio Bishopric to be vacant, was yesterday moved and carried.—The vote on the main question was taken by yeas and nays, in States and Orders; and the result was that the *Clerical Delegations* of 8 States voted in the affirmative, and the Clerical Delegations of nine States in the negative. The votes of the Clerical Delegation of New York were equally divided, 2 to 2, and of course neutralized each other. So the Clergy voted in the negative.

The *Laity* of seventeen States were present, and voted; of which, eight States voted in the affirmative, and seven in the negative the delegations of Connecticut and New Jersey being equally divided. So the Lay Deputies voted in the affirmative.

The Chair then declared that the resolution was lost, the concurrent votes of the two Orders being necessary to its passage.

It appears that two of the States whose Lay Deputies voted in the affirmative were not represented by any Clerical Deputies, and it was suggested that, in this case, according to the Rules of the Convention, the Laymen should also represent the Clergy of those States. The Chair decided that the votes of the Lay Deputies could only be taken in their Order, as Laymen. President Duer objected to this decision, and, on motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church determined on Saturday, by a vote taken by States, of ten to eight of both orders, that the Diocess of Ohio is vacant.—The question so much discussed, however, of the lawfulness of a Bishop's resigning, is not decided by that vote—the vacancy existing unquestionably in the present instance, by reason of the abandonment of his diocess by the Bishop. As a consequence of this vote, the testimonials of Mr. McIlvaine, Bishop elect of Ohio, were signed, and he, together with the Bishop elect of Vermont, Mr. Hopkins, of New Jersey, Mr. Doane, and of Kentucky, Mr. Smith, will be consecrated on Wednesday or Thursday next.—*N. Y. American.*

It is a trite and somewhat musty proverb, 'that a man is known by the company he keeps.' We are glad to learn from the Charleston Mercury, (though that print mentions it in a sarcastic manner,) "that the defection from State Rights has been almost exclusively on the North Carolina side of the State." In other words, that the Nullifiers of that region, by an association with our plain, unpretending and patriotic citizens, have been sobered into their senses and now disavow this pestiferous political heresy.—*Raleigh Register.*

The drawing of the Gold Region and Land Lotteries has commenced in Georgia.

A Remedy.—Drunkenness in one of the new settled counties of Pennsylvania, has been in a great degree prevented by a wholesome regulation, in obliging a man to dig up a stump of a tree for each time he is found intoxicated.

It is with deep regret that we see the following paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce:

"Mr. Gales, one of the editors of the National Intelligencer, lies extremely ill with fever: and is supposed to be in very imminent peril. His death would be universally regretted by his fellow citizens.—No man in this community, so long engaged in the war of politics, which is very apt to inflict deep wounds, and leave indelible scars, can look round the circuit of his life, and count so few personal enemies. I question very much, whether he has one in the District of Columbia. In fact, he has a friend in every one he has met. It could not be otherwise in a society of generous men, for his whole life has been spent in the accommodation and service of his fellow citizens.

It gives us sincere pleasure to find it stated in the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday, that Mr. Gales, one of the Editors of the National Intelligencer, whose life had been dispaired, of was then out of danger. Mr. Gales's experience and ability as the conductor of a justly influential journal, at all times precious, were never more so than now.—*N. Y. American.*

A Practical Anecdote.—An honest Farmer in a neighboring town found his whole neighborhood filled with the Bank Veto. Having a ten dollar bill on the U. States Bank by him, he became alarmed, and brought it to this place to put it off. The man to whom he offered it told him he had rather have it than silver. The Farmer took the hint and kept it; but before he left town, he actually received *ten dollars and twenty-five cents* for his bill, by a gentleman who wished to send the bill to a distant State, and was willing to give 25 cents for a bill that would be as good as the silver in any part of the country. Well said the Farmer, 'Jackson's Veto may do well to frighten crows with, but I will stick by a Bank that gives me as good a chance to make my twenty-five cents as the richest man in the land.'

Wiscasset Yankee.

THE COTTON MARKET, for the last few days, has been quite animated. The quality of that received is said to be better than it was at the opening of the market, and the greatest proportion of the sales have been at 11¼ cents. Sales were effected without difficulty, and we understand that all that has reached the market has been disposed of. We have no sales of consequence to report in other articles.—*Charls. Cour.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Rowland, Mr. —— DAVIS, to Miss ANN BLACK, daughter of Col. John Black, of this town.

DIED,

At his residence on Hay Mount, on Friday night last, DAVID SMITH, Esq. formerly a merchant of Wilmington, but for many years a resident of this vicinity.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVED, up to November 5.

Oct. 30, Schr. Renown, Hubbell, from New York.
Senator, Grafton, from do.
Albany Packet, Peterson, from Philadelphia, with coal, bound to New York; put in here in distress, with loss of rudder, &c.
Oct. 31, Schr. Laura, Thomas, from Boston.
Nov. 2, Brig Regulator, Hatch, from New York.
3, Schr. Wm. H. Crawford, Davis, from do.
Brig Dido, Saywood, from Boston.
4, Brig Hope, Otes, from St. Thomas.
Brig Packet, Mead, from New York. Capt. Mead reports having been in company with a fore and aft schr. about 90 tons burthen, during a gale on the 23d Oct.; had a yellow fiddle head, white streak, green bottom, and two short top masts—in endeavoring to lay too, she capsized, in lat. 32, 19, north, lon. 77, 19, west. (The above schr. is thought to be the Virginius, Tyler, from New York bound to this port.) Spoke on the 29th the English Brig Mary and Caroline, totally dismasted, in lat. 31, 51, lon. 79, and was endeavouring to get into Savannah.

CLEARED,

Oct. 29, Schr. Clio, Brown, St. Domingo,
Nov. 2, Brig Rachel Anne, St. John, Port au Prince,
The Steamer John Morris, from Norfolk, bound to St. Marks, (Florida) put in here on the 2d for a supply of wood and water.
The vessels reported above, have experienced a severe blow, and many of them are damaged in sails, &c.

Bank United States,

OCTOBER 30, 1832.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following Gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Office at Fayetteville for the ensuing year, viz.

JOHN HUSKE,
JOHN H. HALL,
ELISHA STEDMAN,
DUNCAN MACRAE,
JOHN KELLY,
JOHN D. ECCLES,
JAMES H. HOOPER,
THOMAS C. BLAKE,
AARON LAZARUS, of Wilmington.

At a meeting of the Board this morning, John Huske, Esq. was unanimously elected President of the Office for the ensuing year.

Nov. 6th 1832.

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Sirup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder

Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received, and are now opening, their Fall Supply of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, Cotton and Wool Cards, Groceries, Iron and Steel, Nails, &c.

Which they offer at Wholesale and Retail, at a small advance.

NOTT & STARR.

Nov. 6—5-6w

Westward Ho!

JUST received, Westward Ho! Paulding's new novel; The Alhambra; The Spy; the Pilot, Byron's Works; Celebrated Travellers, No. 38, 39, and 40 of the Family Library; Life of Frederick the Great, No. 41 and 42 of do.; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Alexander's Bible Dictionary; Union Bible Questions; McDowell's do; Brown's Concordance; Burder's Village Sermons; Family Bibles, some as low as $2; Toy Bibles; Family Monitor; Eberle's Practice; Webster's History of the United States; Life of Washington; Bonnycastle's Algebra; Webster's large Spelling Books; Blank Books, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

November 5.

Fortune's Bower.

Petersburg, Va.

Now winter's fretful, rude and chilling blast,
O'er gay delightful summer's scenes has past,
Sweeping away each flower's sweet perfume,
And spreading o'er the verdant earth a gloom,
And nought is left to cheer and please the mind,
Except the gifts Dame Fortune hath resigned;
To all who will admit she has the power,
To give to those who patronize her bower—
Come then re-kindle up ambition's fires,
For old Virginia never, never tires.

To be drawn in Richmond on Friday the 9th of November.

20,000 DOLLARS.
4,000 DOLLARS,
2,000 DOLLARS,
1,376 DOLLARS,
4 of 1,000 DOLLARS.

Tickets, $5—Shares in proportion, for sale at
KNAPP'S OFFICE.
PETERSBURG, VA.
October 30. 5-3w.

A Card.

MRS. PLUNKETT,

HAS taken a room above stairs in the tenement below Mrs. Scott's, where her school will recommence on the 1st Monday in November. Studies and terms the same as heretofore.

Wilmington, Oct. 31, 1832. 5-eow3w.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber being under many obligations for past encouragement, respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that her

NEW BUILDING

At Marion C. H., (So. Ca.) is completed; and is now in perfect readiness for the reception of travellers. Her House is two story in height, with large and convenient rooms, and is located upon a high and dry Lot, in the very centre of the village, and within a few yards of all the public offices. In addition to the above, there is a wing a little in the rear of the building, so that one or more private families can be accommodated entirely to themselves. The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House. If the inducements offered above, together with excellent and warm stables, well supplied with provender and attended by careful Ostlers, be any criterion by which to judge; the Subscriber is induced to expect a liberal share of the public patronage, which it will be her increasing endeavour to merit.

RUTH DURANT.

Marion C. H, (S. Ca.) Nov. 1, 1832. 4-3w.

POETRY.

HOME.

Oh! if there be on earth a spot
Where life's tempestuous waves rage not,
Or if there be a charm—a joy—
Without satiety, or alloy—
Or if there be a feeling fraught
With every fond and pleasing thought,
Or if there be a hope that lives
On the pure happiness it gives,
That envy touches not—where strife
Ne'er mingles with the cup of life;
Or if there be a world of bliss,
Of peace, of love—of happiness—
Or if there be a refuge fair,
A safe retreat for toil and care,
Where the heart may a dwelling find,
A store of many joys combin'd,
Where every feeling,—every tone,—
Best harmonizes with its own,
Whence its vain wishes ne'er can rove,
Oh! it is Home!—a home of love.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkfs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20 72tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

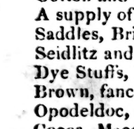
10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.

HENRY HORN.

June 12, 1832. 84 3m.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.



The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,

30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

In Store,

10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 29.—tf

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

N. C. Law Books.

HAYWOOD'S REPORTS, 2d Edition,
Do. Manual,
Revisal of the Laws of N. Carolina,
Potter's Justice,
Militia Laws,
For sale by
E. J. HALE.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low, Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,

85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8. 79tf.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 26.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Bank. in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-6m.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co., and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.

CHEAP, AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c., which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wines, And old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,
20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Young Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chests and canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and S. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes and quarter casks, warranted pure as imported.
Holland Gin (Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavour,
Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger, Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard, fresh,
London Brown Stout Porter in pint & quart bottles.
Philadelphia do do and Ale in do,
Stoughten's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table Salt in Boxes,
Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles,
25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
50 do Loaf and Lump do,
125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
15 bags English and American Wrought Nails assorted,
Duponts' Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,
3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sides weighing from 9 to 18 lbs.
25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window Glass,
5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders *best* Chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine and Lamp Black, &c. &c &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1832. §94-tf.§

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)

ALSO,

Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.

R. MAYNARD & CO.

October 2. 800-tf.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON
Offer for Sale,

8,000 Bushels Turk's Island SALT,
400 hhds. Martinique Molasses,
20 hhds. Sugar,
20 hhds. N. E. Rum,
50 bbls. Whiskey, and
20 bbls. Gin,

September 26, 1832. ‡800-tf.‡

Prices Reduced.

THE Subscriber has reduced the price of nearly every article in his Book and Stationary Store from 10 to 50 per cent. *for Cash.*

E. J. HALE.

July 16.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 6th, 1832.

Molasses, Wine, &c.

26 Hhds. Molasses,
5 Casks Dry Malaga Wine,
5 do. Sweet do.
5 Bbls. Lamp Oil,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Aug. 21. 94-tf

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.
JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

MANSION HOTEL.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and

COMMODIOUS HOUSE

in the town of Wadesborough, known as *Cash's Hotel*, and that the same is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders. The proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY.

Wadesborough, Sept. 1832. §99-4m.§

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations*. His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do. Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that pur pose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs, Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros-de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do.
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6-4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low*,
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do., very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spuons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞ All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf.

NEW CHEAP GOODS,

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of

HATS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SHOES AND BOOTS.
MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.

He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment.

Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

G. HURLBUTT.

September 25. 99tf.

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr. O. P. Stark—

8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25 cents per bushel.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 15. 2tf

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles:

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES,
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,

Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by
CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CONSUMPTIONS, and all disorders which are traceable to a diseased state of the lungs, frequently prove fatal in their results, and have baffled the ingenuity and skill of the profession in all ages and countries. Like a stealthy enemy, they advance by unseen approaches and attack the young and unsuspecting, who are revelling in fancied security, and they are thus struck down in their beauty and strength and the middle aged, who, having become the parents of children, are often snatched away at a period when the helplessness of their little ones most needs their watchful care—the domestic circle is plunged into grief, and their loss can never be supplied. Knowing the generally fatal character of these complaints, it gave me great satisfaction when, a few years ago, I discovered a substance which I then hoped would prove efficacious in arresting their dreadful ravages; but when, on frequent trials, I was witness to the certain and unvarying relief which it afforded to the consumptive; to those subject to bleeding at the lungs; and in cases of common colds, which so frequently have a pulmonary determination when neglected, it is particularly safe and useful in preventing any serious consequences—I felt it to be my special duty to promulgate it to the world, that those who were laboring under that terrible disorder, and in many cases were past all hope, might have an opportunity of testing its beneficial effects. The most sublime discoveries have often been the effect of the merest accident: the falling of an apple from a tree, it is well known, led the great Newton to investigate the principles which constitute gravitation; and without two pieces of glass had once been placed at a particular distance by a boy, it is not certain that we should now have possessed the telescope.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Blanks for sale at this Office.